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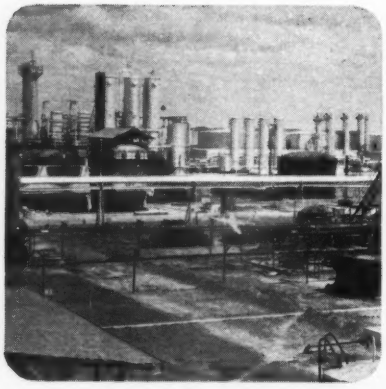
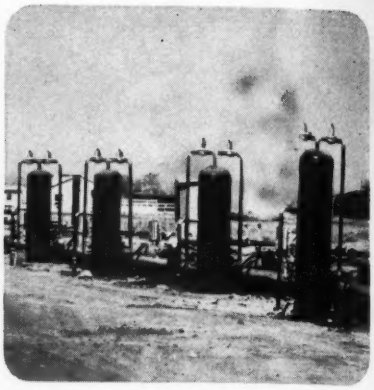
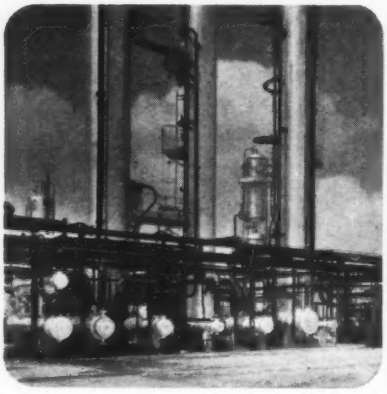
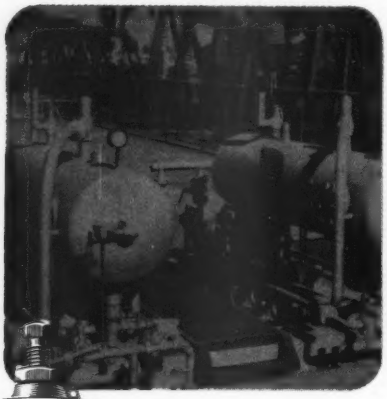
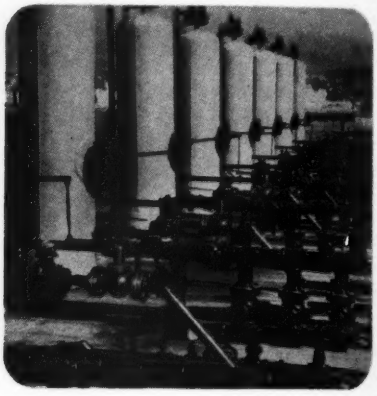

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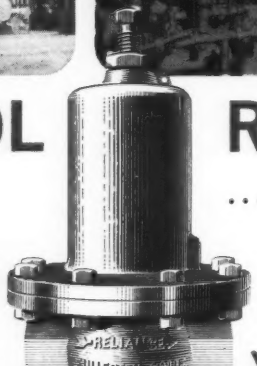

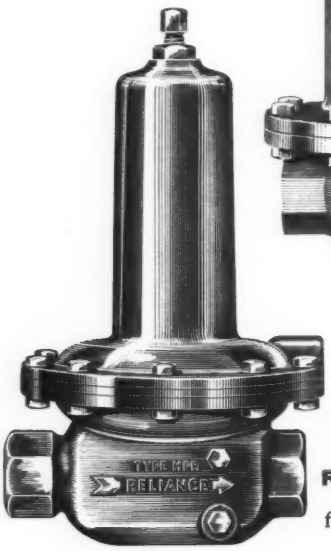

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"Don't confuse us with the facts; our mind is made up."

By Stark Fox

The California oil industry appeared before the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors earlier in the month, and came away beaten, bloodied, but with no reason for bowed heads.

The occasion was the industry's request, presented by the Western Oil and Gas Association through its president, Howard G. Vesper (also president of California Standard's Western Operations), for a change in the county's air pollution Rule 62. This is the rule that flatly bans fuel oil burning for certain months of the year—a rule which the County Air Pollution Control Officer refers to as a "clean air rule."

WOGA's request was basically simple and sound. It was that, since atmospheric conditions conducive to the formation of smog can be (and are) accurately predicted, and since the quantity of pollutants in the air can be (and is) accurately measured, the fuel oil ban should be imposed only when smog was predicted or air contaminants reached a certain level. And incidentally, the level was well below any danger zone for public health.

WOGA's case, buttressed by independent economic and medical experts, was presented in a forthright and dignified way by Mr. Vesper. It was also supported by a number of other industrial executives, by H. C. McClellan, president of the Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce, and by Richard R. Von Hagen, president of Oil Producers Agency of California.

The result of the hearing is now well known. The industry was turned down, and Rule 62 was extended to ban fuel oil burning for seven, rather than six, months of the year.

There will be no attempt here to report or summarize the statements of the various witnesses, either pro or con. Suffice it to note that the industry's case was factual and comprehensive; the winning case of the opponents was marked by implication and innuendo, by appeals to emotion and fear.

Actually, Air Pollution Control District witnesses never did discuss WOGA's proposal, except to say that they were against it. Their testimony was an effort to show that fuel oil burning contributes to smog, a question that was not at issue. In a sense, WOGA stipulated that fuel oil burning under certain climatic and atmospheric conditions might add undesirable elements to the air, but its proposal gave the county authorities absolute power to ban it whenever these authorities thought that such conditions might arise.

But fear prevailed. Or it might not have been fear. Maybe fear was used as an excuse, but let us see how fear was implanted.

There was a doctor from the Los Angeles County Medical Association. He had a chart. The chart showed that the death rate from certain respiratory ailments had increased over the past several years. The chart also showed that for one such ailment, tuberculosis, the death rate had dramatically declined.

The doctor viewed the increased death rate from the other causes with horror and alarm, and left a strong implication that smog was responsible.

The doctor failed to point out, however, that if fewer people die from tuberculosis, more people are bound to die from some other cause, just simply because they are bound to die.

Did he show, then, any cause and effect relationship with smog?

The doctor was asked what would be the result if all smog rules were abandoned, and with the grave mien and somber voice appropriate to the occasion replied that Los Angeles would become, not uninhabitable, as might have been expected from him at that point, but intolerable.

The fact that neither WOGA nor anyone else had asked for the abandonment of any smog rule was blithely ignored.

And there were other doctors. No one of them showed any direct relationship between possible air pollutants from fuel oil burning and health (and bear in mind that WOGA's proposal gave the county absolute control over fuel oil burning), but their attitude was that the lack of evidence to link the two meant nothing. They seemed to think: "We can't show that fuel oil burning is a public health hazard, but we know it is."

How? Who knows?—Especially when WOGA's medical experts had testified that, at allowable contaminant levels in the WOGA proposal, no health hazard existed.

But when a doctor—any doctor—can raise the spectre of grim death (however unfounded it may be), a County Supervisor—any Supervisor

—can raise his eyes ceilingward with horror. This is a not too difficult feat, especially when there is a fairly large group of ladies in the hearing room bearing placards which say, "S.O.S."—Stamp Out Smog. Neither is it too difficult to determine which way the horror-struck Supervisor will vote, when the time comes.

And finally, those present were treated to the sight of a gas company executive who said that his company could not live with the WOGA proposal. As he put it, in substance, the gas company could not plan its operations if industrial gas were to be used on an "on again, off again" basis.

Yet Rule 62 has been in operation only for a couple of years, and before that industrial gas was used at the option of the user. It was on an "on again, off again" basis, and the gas companies lived, prospered, and performed the service they are called upon to perform.

Could it be that Rule 62, having given them a captive market for six and now seven months of the year, the gas companies have learned to like it, and will take pains to preserve it?

Whatever the reason or reasons, the oil industry was beaten. It presented an honest, factual, documented case. Its proposal would actually have given the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District stronger control, and year-round control, over fuel oil burning. Since the District says, even though it has yet to offer convincing proof, that fuel oil burning is bad, it would seem that adoption of the proposal was in the public interest.

But no. It is easier to forbid the use of something than to supervise its use. Besides, fuel oil is "dirty," and gas is "clean." Anyone can tell that just by looking at them. Never mind the fact that their appearance has little or nothing to do with what happens in the air when they are burned.

Just ban the "dirty" one. That way, the "S.O.S." girls will be pleased, and it will look good to the general public, who cannot be expected to know the real facts of the matter.

The Supervisors' decision was political, obviously. And political decisions are colored by emotion—"passion and prejudice," it has been said.

A fact is a lonesome and confusing thing in a situation like that. Don't bother us with one. Our mind is made up.

Texaco Engineer to be Drilling Supt. for First "Mohole" Operations

A Texaco petroleum engineer, C. Don Woodward, has been selected by the National Academy of Sciences to supervise the first "Mohole" project drilling operations scheduled to begin soon near Guadalupe Island, off the western coast of Mexico, it was announced by Dr. G. Herzog, manager of Texaco's Bellaire Research Laboratories, Texas.

The ultimate aim of Project Mohole, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, is to bore through the earth's crust and into the "mantle" below. The Mohole Project has been called one of the most important scientific undertakings of modern times, since it will greatly enhance our knowledge of the earth's formation and history as well as the origin of life itself, Dr. Herzog pointed out.

Since the earth's crust is thinnest in certain suboceanic areas, the first experimental drilling will take place in water 2.3 miles deep. Offshore drilling has never been attempted in water over 400 feet deep, Dr. Herzog said, so that Mr. Woodward's task is an extremely formidable one, fraught with risks and uncertainties never faced before.

In the first place, the 260-foot drilling ship, CUSS I, will not be moored but will hold position by means of four diesel steering motors mounted at the corners of the ship. The ship's pilot will be guided by sonar readings taken off a ring-like pattern of buoys surrounding the vessel and anchored 200 feet below the surface.

The only connection between the ship and the ocean floor will be the 2.3 miles of drill pipe itself, Dr. Herzog noted. This means that once a hole has been started, all measurements must be taken by a line through the drill pipe and the bit cannot be removed for replacement.

Both the "free-swinging" drill pipe and the ship will be subject to severe and unusual stresses, the Texaco spokesman said. For this reason, Mr. Woodward, as drilling superintendent, will be called upon to make critical decisions regarding the risks to be taken throughout the operations. This first experimental drilling program is expected to last about a month. If the first venture is successful, several additional holes may be drilled to obtain operating and scientific data required for further planning of Project Mohole.

Mr. Woodward has spent his life in the petroleum industry and was selected for this assignment because of his extensive experience in all phases of drilling, both on land and offshore, Dr. Herzog stated. Mr. Woodward is a senior petroleum engineer at Bellaire Research Laboratories, the home of Texaco's exploration and production research.

New Speedline Pipe Bulletin Offered by Continental-Emsco

Continental-Emsco Company has recently published a new bulletin on Green Triangle Speedline, a quickly connected line pipe designed to withstand working pressures up to 1000 psi.

The plain-end, thin-wall steel pipe is easily laid by one or two men for temporary gas, water and emergency lines.

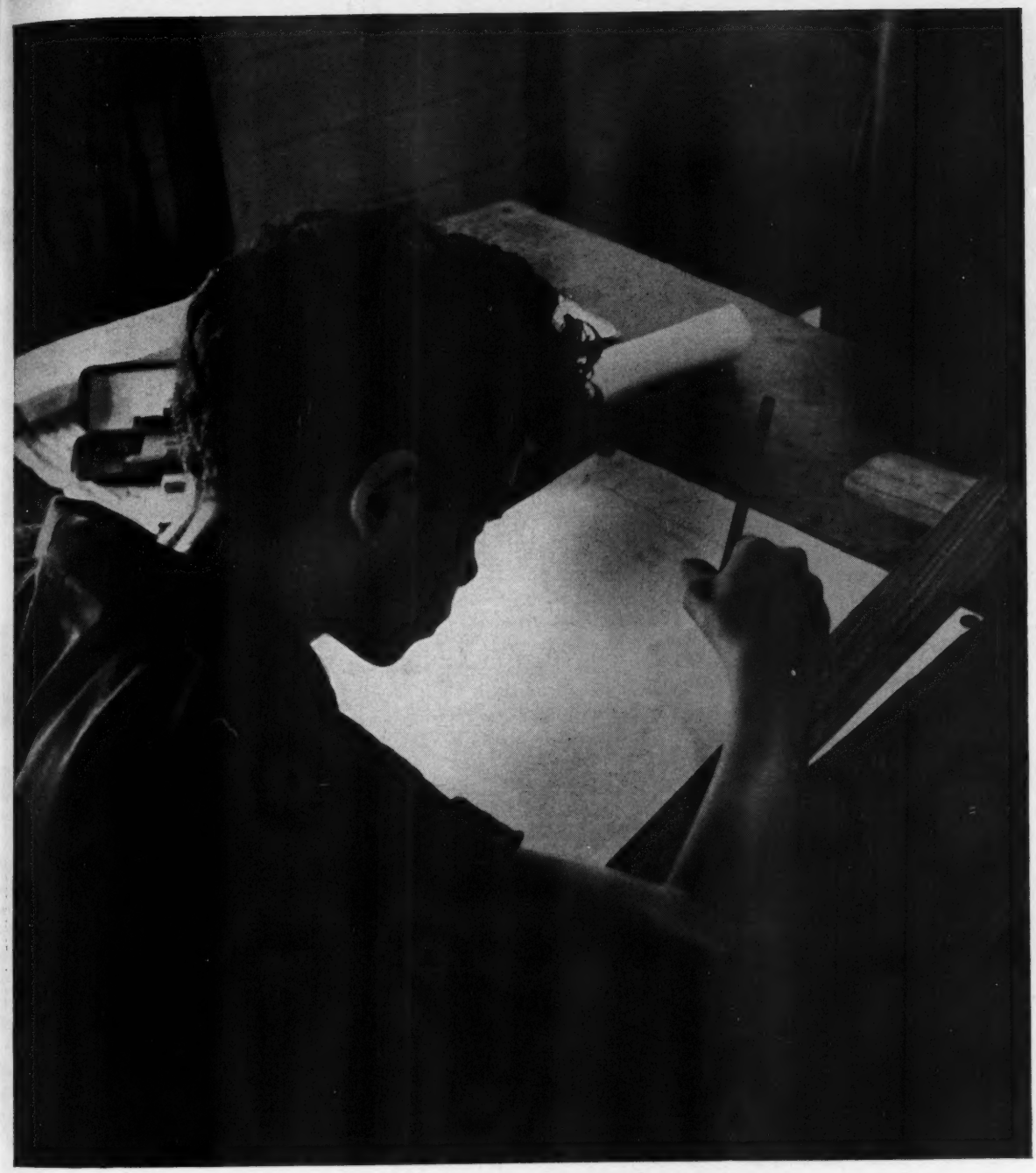
A cut-away drawing shows how easily the pipe slips into a welded-on threadless fitting, putting the "speed in speedline." With a few turns on a single clamp-action nut assembly the clamp ring grips the pipe for a strong joint, and properly tightened withstands a tensile pull of 15,000 pounds.

The bulletin gives a pictorial look at how the pipe is stabbed and made up. Specifications on Speedline are also included.

J&L Steel Issues Brochure

A four-page color brochure prepared by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation describes J&L Slim Hole T&C Tubing, a specialty product in the oil country line.

Slim Hole T&C Tubing, designed for maximum clearance and low cost in multiple completion wells, is being offered by J&L in three grades, H-40, J-55, and N-80, and three sizes, 2-1/16, 2-3/8 and 2-7/8 inches O.D.



Texaco in Trinidad is a big investment in the development of oil—and individuals. A visitor to this lovely, lively island will see thousands of Trinidadians at work where once such opportunity did not exist. He will see boys, 16 to 20, enrolled in Texaco training courses, continuing as on-the-job-with-pay apprentices. Students showing unusual aptitudes are awarded Texaco scholarships for university study. For all, it is a dream of success and security come true. Texaco in Trinidad is creating new futures for the people, sound growth for the economy of the island.

TEXACO: SYMBOL OF WORLD-WIDE PROGRESS THROUGH PETROLEUM

TOP BJ SERVICE FIELD AND LAB ENGINEERS HOLD SEMIANNUAL MEETING—Standing, left to right: M. B. Riordan, vice president, engineering & development, E. M. Cloughly, J. A. Karolitz, J. J. Davis, G. L. White, C. H. Mohr, V. C. White and E. C. Kendall. Sitting, left to right: J. W. Latham, S. A. Maley and J. L. Buster.

BJ Engineers Meet

Top BJ Service field and lab engineers held their semiannual meeting in Arlington, Texas, late in February to exchange information about the newest techniques in downhole servicing of oil and gas wells.

Headed up by M. B. Riordan, BJ's vice president of engineering and development, the meeting was held in the company's new sales and technical services headquarters.

Discussion was centered around new techniques being used to design fracturing and cementing jobs. One promising report described a method of comparing the cost per square foot of fracture resulting from the selection of alternate treatments. Two separate advances in strengthening the bond between cement-casing and cement-well bore on casing cementing jobs were reported.

V. C. White reviewed the current status of laboratory investigations aimed at developing new materials for acidizing, cementing and fracturing.

American Systems Inc. Purchases Instrument Division Of Micro-Path Inc.

American Systems Incorporated, an affiliate of the Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation of Houston, Texas, has completed the acquisition of the Instrument Division of Micro-Path Inc. The Instrument Division has been engaged in the development and production of an exclusive line of electrochemical gas sensing devices which perform a variety of functions, including the detection and monitoring of trace quantities of vapors of such missile fuels as hydrazine and boraine.

The American Systems acquisition includes all inventories, contracts and patents of the Instrument Division, as well as development, manufacturing and marketing rights. All personnel of the Division are now with American Systems Incorporated, and activities are to be conducted in the ASI Hawthorne plant. In addition, Dr. Robert Austin and Mr. Myron Robinson, of Austin and Robinson Laboratory in San Gabriel, who developed the gas sensing methods while under contract to Micro-Path Inc., will continue their research work under contract to American Systems.

Financial details of the transaction were not disclosed.

In its new association, the Instrument Division will continue to produce analytical instruments for commercial and military applications. A strong development program is now under way to provide the gas, chemical, petrochemical and aerospace industries with instrumentation for gas sensing, analysis and recording under dynamic conditions. In addition, development of a portable leak detector and a highly sensitive vapor detector are in the prototype production stage.

Texaco to Keep Capital Spending High; Reports Record '60 Earnings

Texaco Inc. expects to maintain its capital and exploratory expenditures in 1961 above the $500-million mark, it was announced by Augustus C. Long, chairman of the board, and James W. Foley, president, in the company's annual report to stockholders.

Such expenditures totaled $521,102,902 in 1960, and were expected to approximate that amount in 1961, the report stated.

Commenting on the future outlook, the company said the oil industry's prospects for a better return on investment were brighter." It pointed out that excessive inventories had been reduced and the price structure improved toward the end of 1960.

Texaco forecast a 2-to-3 per cent increase in consumption of petroleum products in the United States in 1961, and a 7 per cent rise in the rest of the free world.

Texaco's consolidated net income in 1960 reached an all-time high of $391,750,659, or $6.34 a share, compared with $354,346,323, or $5.85 a share, in 1959, final data in the report disclosed.

The company's earnings in 1960 were up 10.6 per cent over 1959, and new records were also set in sales and operations.

Jeff Watts Gets New Contract from Buttes Gas

The contract of Jeff Watts as general manager of Buttes Gas & Oil Company has been extended for another four years, it was announced by M. J. van Loben Sels, Buttes' president. The contract is effective through December 31, 1963.

Watts joined Buttes in November, 1959, as chief petroleum engineer and assistant general manager. He had previously been a gas reserves engineer for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and also served as an independent consultant.

"We are happy to announce Jeff Watts continuing service with Buttes," van Loben Sels said. "We value him as a first-rate field engineer and member of the staff."

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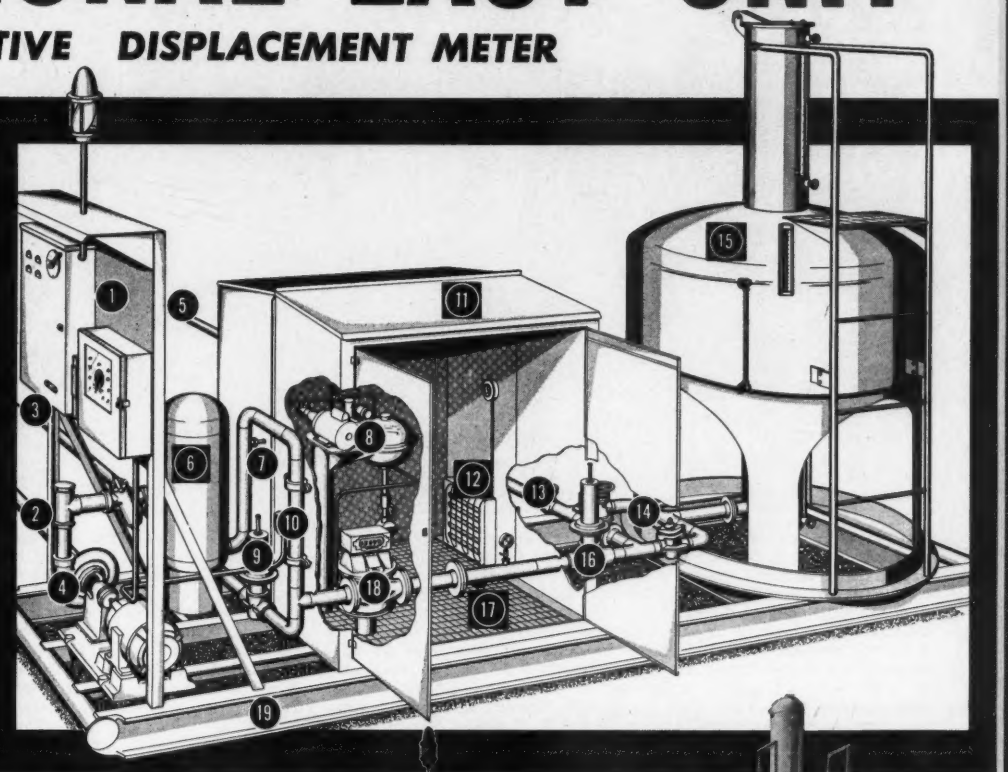

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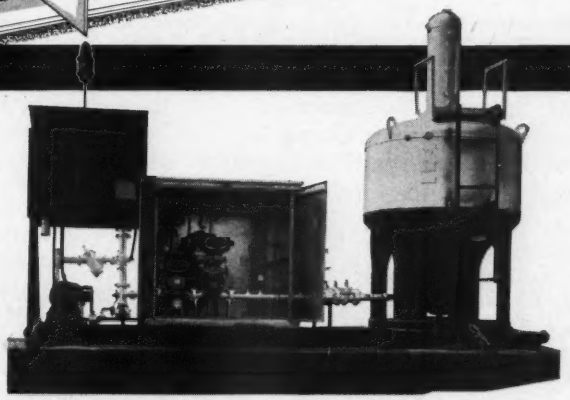

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Directors of R. M. Pyles Boys Camp Hold 13th Annual Meeting

The thirteenth annual Board of Directors meeting was held Monday, March 6, at the R. M. Pyles Boys Camp headquarters in Huntington Beach, Calif. Directors present were (seated left to right): L. L. Aubert, Signal Oil and Gas Co.; Frank Morgan, Petroleum Exploration & Development; L. L. Hillman, Loren L. Hillman, Inc.; E. A. Pellegrin, Macco Corp.; O. W. Chonette, Texaco Inc.; Rollin Eckis, Richfield Oil Corp.; K. T. McCamman, Shell Oil Co.; Geo. O. Suman, Tidewater Oil Co. Standing left to right are R. M. Pyles, Signal Oil & Gas Co., president, R. M. Pyles Boys Camp; R. C. Schweitzer, Signal Oil & Gas Co., secretary-treasurer, R. M. Pyles Boys Camp; L. C. Graves, Signal Oil & Gas Co.; Stender Sweeney, Richfield Oil Corp.; R. H. Green, Signal Oil & Gas Co.; Fritz Huntsinger, Ventura Tool Co., vice president, Pyles Boys Camp; John Hancock, Signal Oil & Gas Co.; M. N. D'Evelyn, MJM & M Oil Co.; W. C. Johnson, Standard Oil Co.; K. W. Kendrick, Standard Oil Co.; J. M. Hillman, Hillman-Kelley. Members of the board who were not present at the meeting are S. F. Bowlby, Shell Oil Co.; F. E. Fairfield, Oil Tool Corp.; H. R. Hamilton, Huntington State Co.; P. S. Magruder, Mobil Oil Co.; Marcus Mattson, Lawler, Felix & Hall; A. C. Rubel, Union Oil Co.; Lee S. Osborne, Union Pacific Railroad Company. Newly elected Board members are Dudley Tower, president, Union Oil Co., and John McMillan, president, Humble Oil & Refining Co., Monterey Division.

Oil Industry Sponsors R. M. Pyles Boys Camp For Needy Boys

The R. M. Pyles Boys Camp will host 424 needy and deserving boys to 10 days of camping in the High Sierras this summer. These boys are from 12 through 16 years of age and come from five California counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, Tulare and Ventura. They will enjoy many fine camping activities such as horseback riding, fishing, swimming, nature study, back-country hikes, camp-outs and the best food that money can buy. The boys are selected by law enforcement agencies but are not delinquent boys. They are boys who could not afford a camping trip and who need the helping hand that is given them by this oil-industry-sponsored youth program.

The camp, founded by veteran oilman R. M. Pyles, is located some 60 miles northeast of Porterville, California, in the heart of the giant Sequoia Forest. The camp is six miles from the nearest road and has to be entered by foot or on horseback. All food and supplies are packed in by pack animal. During its 13 years of operation, more than 4,400 boys have visited the camp and taken part in the activities.

Just recently the board of directors met at the Pyles Camp headquarters in Huntington Beach. There were 19 top ranking oilmen present from the 27-man board. Officers elected for the ensuing year are R. M. Pyles, president; Fritz Huntsinger, vice president; and R. C. Schweitzer, secretary-treasurer. Newly elected board members are Dudley Tower, president of Union Oil Company, and John R. McMillan, president of Humble Oil & Refining Company, Monterey Division.

Plans are now being made for the two annual barbecues held each year to raise funds to send boys to camp. The second annual Bakersfield Barbecue will be held April 29, 1961. Chairman of the barbecue committee is Don Lumis of Signal Oil and Gas Co., Bakersfield. The sixth annual Ventura Barbecue will be held May 27th. Heading that committee is Fritz Huntsinger of Ventura Tool Company.

All of the boys who attended summer camp are included in the winter program at the facility in Huntington Beach. During the school months the camp is open on weekends and holidays. The boys arrive Friday nights and stay until the following Sunday afternoon. The camp has facilities to accommodate 24 boys and has a well rounded program outlined for them. Boating and horseback riding are two of the many activities available for them. Directing both camp programs is Ben Wharton of Costa Mesa. Wharton has two college students assisting him on the week ends. Three vehicles transport the boys to camp from their homes. Other activities include trips to San Diego Zoo, Knott's Berry Farm, Marineland of the Pacific and beach parties.

The Pyles summer camp will open on June 10th this year. The closing date is August 29th. The camp cooks will prepare approximately 14,000 meals during the 80 days of camping. A staff of 15, including

many ex-campers, will man the camp this year.

To the men and women responsible for this camp Bob Pyles has this to say: "I'd like to thank the men and women of the California petroleum industry for their continued support of our program and for making this one of the finest camps in America."

Exploration Logging, Inc., Forms New Company

Vern Jones, president of Exploration Logging Inc., announces the formation of a new company, Exploration Logging Inc., S.A., for operating in areas other than the United States and possessions.

The following changes in Exploration Logging Inc. became effective March 1, 1961: Ronald Ackley, vice president of Exploration Logging Inc., was made executive vice president. Under the supervision of Mr. Ackley is Charles Lundgren, operations manager for the Sacramento Valley, and Ronald Hart, manager of construction, repair and research.

At present Exploration Logging Inc. is building three regular type logging units and one air-lift unit that can be moved by airplane or helicopter. A new line of portable gas analyzers has just been completed, with one working in the Sacramento Valley and another in Alaska for Pan American Petroleum Corporation on its Bethel Basin wildcat.

Honolulu Oil Corp. Continues Negotiations

Honolulu Oil Corporation recently announced that it had received several offers for purchase of its properties and assets and that it would proceed with an investigation thereof.

L. A. Cranson, president, announced recently that the board of directors had selected from the list of offerors the two-company combination of Pan American Petroleum Corporation and Tidewater Oil Company with which to conduct negotiations for the sale of the company's properties and assets.

It is impossible to determine at this time how much time will elapse before the outcome of the current negotiations will be known because of the many complicated legal and other problems involved.

Expansion Program Discussed At Series of Meetings By Republic Supply Co.

Results of the expansion program of The Republic Supply Company of California have been discussed by top management at a series of annual business meetings held at company branches.

Republic president Thomas P. Pike, oil division vice president Glen E. Pitts, oil division sales manager James C. Russell and sales and operations manager Richard W. Park headed the discussions. Employees from each of the company's fourteen branches attended.

At the meetings Pike described management's present and future plans.

"Meeting the supplies and service needs of West Coast industries, large and small, will continue to be our goal in 1961," Pike stated. "We also are concentrating on a program for maintaining increased operating efficiency during this and coming years," he added.

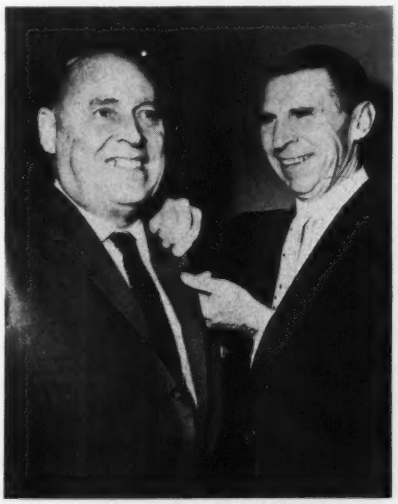
Pike described Republic's new services, including out-of-stock or overnight delivery on a large variety of water works equipment and metals supplies. He also emphasized the company's faith in the California oil industry, which it has served for the past 50 years.

During the meeting Pike made special service awards to Republic employees. Receiving awards were W. R. Siverson, Long Beach, 40 years; J. H. Nesmith, Long Beach, 30 years; J. V. Benton, San Diego, 25 years; W. G. Landry, San Diego, 25 years; R. N. Thatcher, San Leandro, 25 years.

C. W. Morgan, Newhall Ranch, 20 years; M. I. Keagle, Newhall Ranch, 20 years; F. E. Redus, San Diego, 20 years; F. E. Lettice, San Leandro, 20 years; K. Schuttenhelm, San Leandro, 20 years; R. M. Bender, Bakersfield, 15 years; J. E. Sands, Long Beach, 15 years; T. R. Mark, San Diego, 15 years; F. J. Young, Jr., Phoenix, 15 years; E. L. Rose, San Leandro, 15 years.

G. J. Oubre, Long Beach, 10 years; R. E. Reno, San Diego, 10 years; Sylvia Bassell, J. A. Fitzsimmons, K. J. Dell'Erba, J. W. Clarke, Jr., W. A. Young, J. O. Schrader, and C. L. Cassel—have been with the company at San Leandro for 10 years.

D. G. Ritter, Santa Fe Springs, 5 years; B. L. Hanna, Ventura, 5 years; J. J. Donnelly, San Diego, 5 years; and D. T. Julson, E. G. Adcock, R. E. Hess, R. Alli, D. A. Lyons, W. H. Thompson, J. E. Pooler and P. E. Merz received 5 year service awards at San Leandro.



FORTY-YEAR AWARD—W. R. "Sy" Siverson, left, receives 40-year service pin from president Thomas P. Pike of The Republic Supply Company of California. An employee of Republic's Long Beach branch, Siverson started at the company's San Francisco office in 1921, where Pike then worked as a summertime warehouse helper.

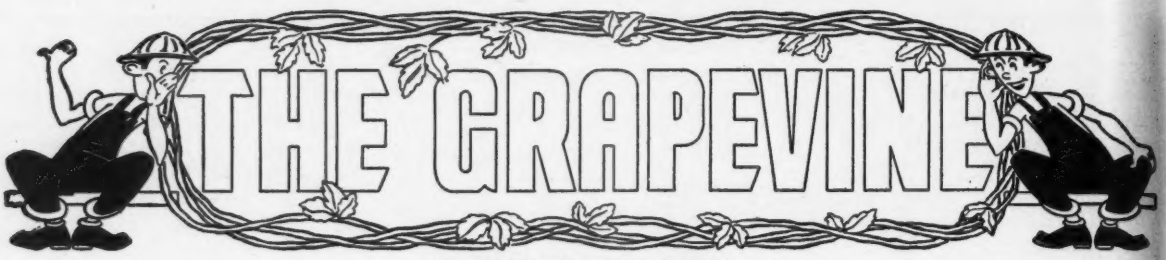
W. O. & G. Association Plans Exhibit Building

The Western Oil and Gas Association is planning to build an exhibit building at Century 21 Exposition, adjacent to the U. S. Science Pavilion, Donald I. Foster, Century 21 exhibits director, was notified recently.

Howard G. Vesper of San Francisco, president of Standard Oil of California Western Operations, Inc., said designers were preparing models for a building to occupy 5,000 square feet in the 1962 world fair's World of Commerce and Industry.

At the association's headquarters in Los Angeles, Felix Chappellet, vice president and general manager, said the exhibit in the exposition at Seattle would "encompass a forecast of how petro-chemical developments will affect our lives in the centuries to come."

Vesper, as president of the Western Oil and Gas Association, was spokesman for the group, which is composed of the oil companies in the six Western states.



By RICHARD SNEDDON

Over the Ridge

We made a recent jaunt to Bakersfield to keep a deferred date with the lovelies who constitute the Desk & Derrick Club up yonder and spent a most enjoyable evening at the Saddle & Sirloin. Except for the few minutes that we were on the rostrum floundering between chaos and confusion, it was a nice relaxing occasion, and even at that trying time it is pretty certain that we personally were the only one in the place suffering from palpitation. Immediately upon our arrival at the Inn we bumped into Fritz Ripley and had a few interesting minutes with him before proceeding to the meeting place. Thence we were escorted presently by a very gracious gal, Mrs. Monteen Kerker of the Halliburton enterprises, whose husband, by the way, is doing a very nice job of helping the Kecks to get on their feet. She was accompanied by one of Bakersfield's leading attractions, Rita Brooks, the Intex receptionist, and when they picked us up at the Inn we were real sorry that none of our Los Angeles Petroleum Club disparagers was there so that we could have swept by with tilted nose and superciliously upturned lip. We tried to sort of pretend they were there anyway and got a bit of satisfaction out of sneering at a pair of perfect strangers who were obviously startled by the nasty high-hatting they were given.

A Beauteous Conventicle

This, incidentally, was the first time anyone, having heard one emission of the Snedderhorn species of after-dinner inanity, had asked for more, so we were definitely experiencing a minor triumph and liking it very much. Also we were liking the company we found ourself in. The Bakersfield D&D is a luscious consortium of femininity, led at the moment, and very capably too, by Wilma Addington, who is an important member of George Suman's crew in Tidewater's district office. The girls keep themselves busied with all sorts of worthy activities. On the evening of our visit they named the Bakersfield oilman of the year, and if we had been an eager beaver we could easily have scooped Bill Rintoul on this newsbreak. However, to show our complete reliability, we haven't told a single soul without telling him not to tell anyone, although the story by this time has probably been broadcast all over the San Joaquin Valley. There were other interesting items on the agenda, like arrangements for a forthcoming dance and donnybrook, report on a field trip, recognition of birthdays, and sundry prize drawings.

The Business Session

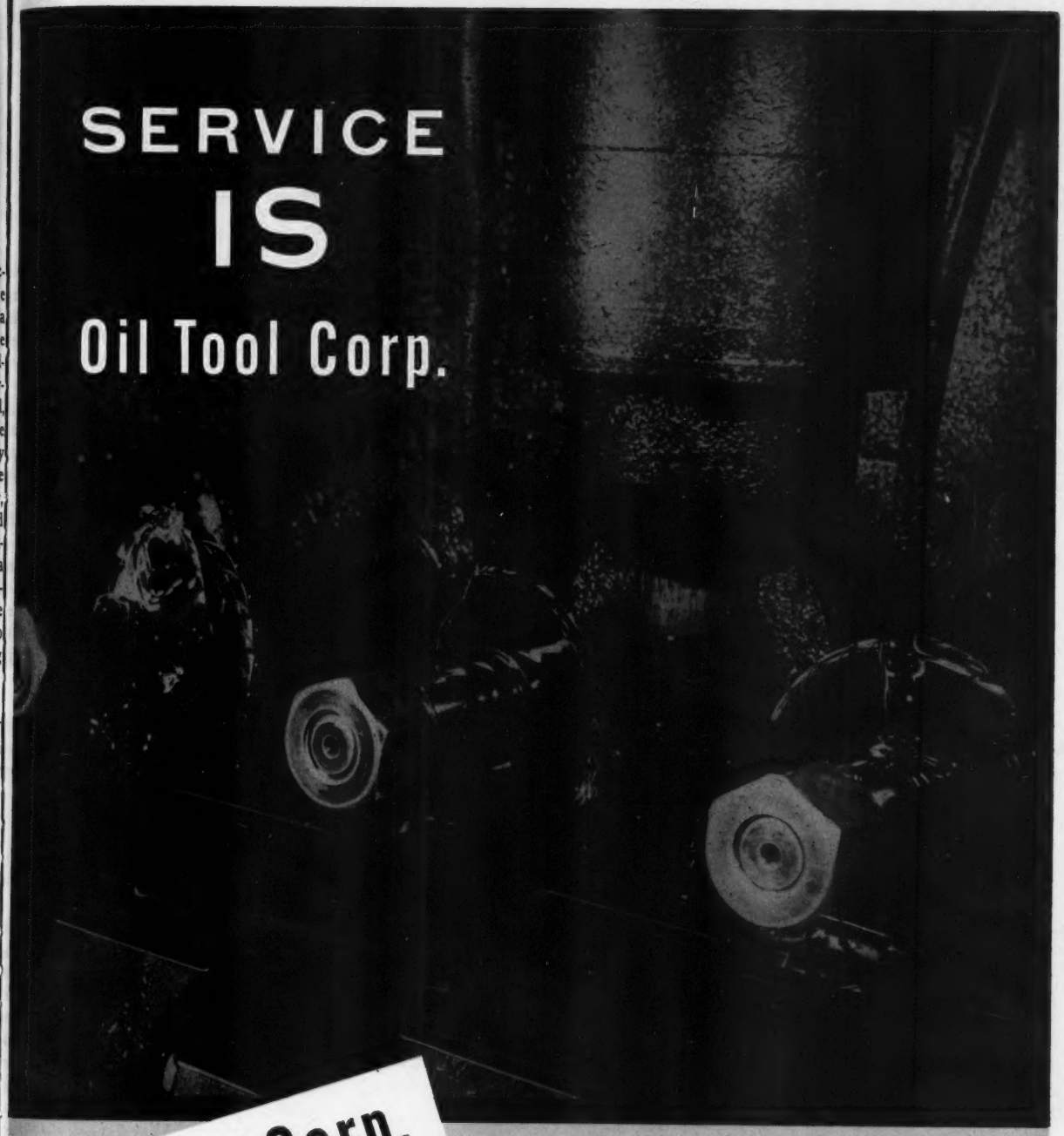
All of these affairs and others were handled with decision and dispatch before we blundered through our compendium of futility. Can't remember much about this interval, but shortly after it was over we were requested to leave the room, and no wonder. This was probably so that they could give Monteen Kerker you know what for being so careless in her choice of speakers. And by the way, the girls were very happy with the substitutes we sent up to the preceding meeting; to-wit, Earl and Pat Hightower. When we and the whole Snedderhorn brood were laid low by an angry virus, the Hightowers came gallantly to the rescue and our good name (Huh!) was not aspersed and neither was it sullied. According to the unanimous report, Earl did himself proud on the rostrum, and, of course, all Pat needs to do to be a success is just sit there. Among those who attended our particular soiree in addition to those already mentioned were Pauline Colahan, Margaret Dietz, Alene McCormick, Sue Cummings, Sheila Sullivan, Barbara McKim, Jan Graham, Muriel Ramsey, Ruth Shaw, Jo Osborn, Eva Simpson, Betty McKinney, Margaret Allen, Sue Debout, Dena Nelson, Thelma O'Meara, Harriet Temple, Jeanette Hayden, Ruth Young, Lovetta Pfielschiefter, Patricia Aug, Mazie Hyland, Betty Davis, Selma Bartel, Mrs. George Austin (guest), Laverne Griffith, Barbara Chapman, Betty Warnock, Geneva Rottier, Bessie Kidd, Phyllis Smith, Vi Walker, Gloria Nolan, Zoe Waldron and Betty Wakefield. By way of conclusion, we are indebted to Wilma Addington and all the gals of Bakersfield D&D for a bright interlude in a somewhat bleak life, and to Monteen Kerker especially for being a practically perfect escort.

Frank Hill Dies

The passing of Frank Fletcher Hill, former director of production for Union Oil Company, a founder and past honorary president of Petroleum Production Pioneers, member of the Retired Oil Men's Club, and one of California's most noted oil men, is another reminder that we are approaching the end of an exciting era in the history of the oil business. Of the men whose careers began at the turn of the century, not many are left; few have played such an important part in the total scheme of things; and fewer still have so thoroughly enjoyed making their contribution as did Frank Hill. In his heyday he was a man with a great zest for living. It was our privilege to know him rather intimately from about 1930 on, and a meeting or a journey with him was always a pleasant experience. He had a fine sense of humor, a remarkable memory, and an endless accumulation of industry episodes and incidents, most real but some improvised, with which he garnished his conversation very appropriately and very entertainingly.

Reminiscent

When he and W. W. Orcutt, another pioneer great, came together,



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it was always an occasion. They would stimulate each other to seemingly inexhaustible recitations of petroleic adventure that should have been taped both for the delectation and education of posterity. Frank was a handsome chap, always the gentleman, always faultlessly attired, and indeed if we had been scouting for the Calvert's "Men of Distinction" series he would certainly have been one of our first nominees. Clothes never seemed to hamper his style. He drove about the oil fields, visited on the derrick floors, ever the picture of sartorial elegance, even to his kid gloves and light-colored felt hats, just to chat with the drilling crews. He had come up through the ropes and he knew the techniques and the lingo. He was an excellent example of the polished pioneer type who, despite their polish, had the ruggedness and native inventiveness to overcome formidable obstacles.

Of Early Days

They didn't have scientists and laboratories in the early days to test their ideas and pilot their theories. They merely applied logic (which they called "horse sense") to the problem of the moment, and what seemed to be a good thing to do they did. Frank Hill was a man of resourcefulness who, had he been born a generation later, might easily have become a scientist or an educator. With all his ruggedness, he was a kindly, gentle person, completely lacking in artificiality. He was loved by many people and we are more than happy that we had the good fortune to bask briefly in the warmth of his affection. He lived a long, useful and enjoyable life and when his day was done he passed away quietly in his sleep. There is no need for extravagant expressions of sorrow. Frank Fletcher Hill has gone from us but there is no doubt that his particular little world is definitely better for his having been here.

Thence to Long Beach

The way that Frenchman, De Tour, is picking up property around these parts, he must have great faith in the future of California. We were invited down to the expanding Martin-Decker works at Long Beach about the middle of March and with our usual faculty for getting lost we bashed about like a ship with a busted rudder, first on Florence and then on Atlantic, until we had lost all sense of direction. All because of this acquisitive De Tour guy we had to steer a meandering and tedious course marked by wavy lines of yellow cones on one side and frightening jagged-edged chasms on the other, along with a bumper-to-bumper concourse of enormous trucks and trailers, squirting little foreign sports cars, and big, pompous American models with rashes of red lamps above their rear bumpers. How we contrived to get off the Long Beach Freeway onto these stretches of tortuous and disintegrated roadway we'll never know, but through long practice, if there is a wrong way we are a cinch to find it.

We Made It

Anyway, in due course we arrived at the Cherry Avenue weight indicator headquarters of the Martin-Decker enterprises, along with Warren Johnson and Mal Morris; were greeted warmly by Roy Boydston; said hello to Elmer Decker, Ottumwa's favorite citizen; and in no time at all were touring the plant under the direction of a competent and altogether agreeable group leader. The circular tour began with a visit to an exhibit room presided over by Jack Knowlton, and ended at the hot dog concession, where we joined Shorty Bowen and his lovely daughter in a frankfurter and mustard binge. The tour was very interesting. Having made many visits to the plant over the years, we were probably more conscious than most of the significant changes. Mostly they are in the direction of a wider range of applications, increased accuracy, and a fuller use of the appropriate sciences in both theory and practice.

Growing Pains

The plant has been enlarged to contain a temperature, humidity and dust-controlled laboratory in which are housed Bureau of Standards approved weight and pressure calibration equipment, some of the most pretentious of which was built by M-D engineers right on the premises. The place swarms with young scientists full of ideas and enthusiasms. Here and there are heat-treating ovens and furnaces, testing devices, pressure manifolds, and many evidences of technological advance. Instruments and indicators are now available for many purposes. Besides the long established, firmly entrenched, and now thoroughly modernized Martin-Decker assembly for oilwell drilling, showing at any instant the weight on the bit, mud pressure, steam pressure, speed of rotation, etc., the firm now manufactures hydraulic crane scales for weighing anything in tension up to 60,000 pounds with a high degree of accuracy. In fact, there is no weight or pressure-determining problem that it won't tackle, and probably solve if you just bring it to the right party. Already instrumentation has been perfected for the measurement of jet engine thrust, for the automatic weighing of lift-truck loads, crane loads, charges and discharges from ladles in smelting furnaces and casting operations. On the long list of Martin-Decker pressure indicating and recording devices there is even a pressure checking device for checking your pressure checking devices. Most of the measurements of both weight and pressure can be recorded remotely for more convenient reading where that is desirable. There are many features of the entire program that we would like to expound upon here—the 360° space economizing dials, the wide applicability of the load cells, the special alloy bourdon tubes that extend the life and accuracy of the pressure gauges—but if you are interested, why don't you go down to the Martin-Decker plant and take your problem along. You'll be welcome.

Sons of Blarney Convene

That ultraexclusive coterie of bon vivants, the Sons of Blarney Martini & Sewing Society, held its annual yarn-spinning and quilting bee at Tom Bergins, commencing at noon on the Seventeenth of Ireland and continuing until there was no other place to go. Jim Kelley, the Grand Chief Shillelagh of this devout consortium, had exhorted the members even if they couldn't come at least to bring a guest and this was responsible for an exceedingly high quality donnybrook. It is fortunate that it didn't rain outside or the gathering would have been soaked twice, for Jake O'Olsen was pouring on the inside. It was peculiarly appropriate that this meeting was held on the very day when reports were received that peace had again broken

Some of the oil industry guests at Martin-Decker's open house—Left to right, John Sligh, D&D, Venezuela; D. W. Patton, Texaco, Colombia; Henry Pullman, Baker Oil Tools; Jerry Murray, Westates Petroleum; Robey Deem, Hydril-Page; Wm. Hendricks, Arrow Drilling; Ralph H. Connor, Les Travoux Soutterrains; John Tolly, Johnston Drilling; P. M. "Shorty" Bowen, Martin-Decker Corp.; C. M. Williams, E. C. A.; B. F. Weaver, Falcon Seaboard; H. N. Marsh (retired), General Petroleum Corp.; E. C. Arnold, Drilling & Exploration; R. C. Reniers, Drilling & Exploration; E. L. Decker, Martin-Decker Corp.; and G. C. Gandaubert (retired), General Petroleum Corp.

out in Ireland. Needless to say, Chairman Kelley called for an expression of regret from the assembly and this will be sent over to Brendan Behan when it has been suitably illuminated.

News From London

Have a nice note from Glen Ledingham, and if you want to contact him the address is 2 Portman Street, London, W.I., or you can contact him by phone at Hyde Park 8040. Glen tells us that the weather over there at the time of writing was reminiscent of the California type and he and the family were enjoying it no end. He and Anne send their regards to Paul Andrews and all their friends out this away. An interesting bit of news was that the C. B. Husseys have been moved back to Oklahoma City, so we might be seeing them before long. The Albert Gregersens are again in the Eastern Hemisphere but located in Copenhagen, where he represents Gulf Oil Corporation in the Scandinavian countries. Al and his good lady, Kirsten, are currently occupying a hotel suite while hunting for a home. Ted Bear was a recent visitor at the Ledingham menage enroute to Nigeria to see what he could do about straightening out the Kasavubu-Lumumba affair. Glen himself is busier than a moth in a wind tunnel concerning himself about Gulf's exploration in about fourteen different Eastern Hemisphere countries.

And From Chile

Also have a letter from Ted Sterling, datelined from Antumalal, Pucon, which we are told is in Southern Chile. This land of mountain streams and lakes is apparently a fisherman's paradise, and the Sterlings and Sawyers have practically been adopted by local Indian tribes. They report lots of fun catching 2-pound rainbow and brown trout with very light tackle. They have even shot the rapids with their Indian guides and have eaten fish and lamb compotes with them on the river banks with a volcano constantly threatening to erupt a few miles away. The natives are very pleased over the election of Mr. Kennedy to the Presidency. Apart from all that, Ted recommends this spot to all who, like himself, are incorrigible Waltonians. The party should be back home by the time this hits the newsstands.

Bits of Everything

Tony Alcorn, writing from Biarritz, a beautiful French resort, en route to Madrid, sends his best regards to all his gin, domino and pipeline friends hereabouts. Last we heard Tony was to be back home sometime in May. Lloyd "Tiny" Bush is now a considerable attachment of Technical Executives, Inc., out in Fullerton. This is a somewhat unusual organization that conducts personnel explorations for firms in need of highly technical people for research in aircraft, missile, electronic, petroleum, chemical and other fields. We hope that if Tiny should ever be looking for a "nonentity norm" for purposes of comparison, he will not forget that we are around. The Harry Dahls are back from Honolulu but didn't quite make up a two-ton record of marlin catches. They are now known, however, as the "One and a Fraction Ton Dahls," which is exciting enough. Neal Thompson is on his way back from South America as we write and will shortly be up to his neck in

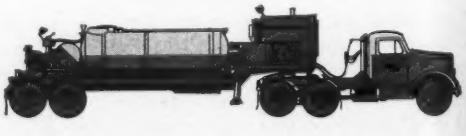
HOW HALLIBURTON CHEMICALS put added MUSCLE in well treatments

If only oil and water would never mix . . . but sometimes they do! And when they mix within a formation, the results can be a production-robbing emulsion problem.

To fight emulsion blocks in all their forms and to intensify the performance of other production stimulation techniques, Halliburton has developed surfactants to alter the surface tension and interfacial tension characteristics of produced and treating fluids to help eliminate trouble in a treatment *before* it can happen.

Knowing which Surfactant, *if any,* is needed to help a well, is part of your Halliburton man's training. His experience is augmented by his company's experience in performing over *three million* oilfield service jobs. Put this knowledge to work for *you.* Call Halliburton.

PROGRESS FOR THE INDUSTRY THROUGH CONTINUING RESEARCH



ATTACK EMULSIONS

. . . with these Halliburton Surfactants

HALLIBURTON HYFLO . . . a special blend of surfactants designed for production improvement where either a water block or emulsion block exists. Entering with the fracturing oil, Hyflo tends to destroy these blocks, lowering breakdown pressures of the fracturing treatment. Hyflo is also used with native crude to break up water blocks and water-oil emulsions near the well bore to help increase production.

MORFLO II . . . Similar in action to Hyflo. However, it is most often used in an aqueous or acid carrier. Some applications are – a conditioner for maintaining compatibility in water-base fracturing fluids . . . a component in Mud Cleanout Agent and Mud Flush . . . and as a treating agent for water used in killing wells.

WATER REMOVAL

. . . a job for HOWCO-SUDS

HALLIBURTON HOWCO-SUDS . . . now available in liquid or stick form and designed to be used – for helping remove water from partially drowned gas wells . . . to speed up recovery of water after Waterfrac treatments . . . as a surfactant in acidizing gas wells, injection wells, and disposal wells . . . as an aid to purging water in air and gas drilling. Howco-Suds is also a good lubricant in water which helps extend the life of swab cups.

FLUID CONTROL AGENTS

. . . and three good ways to regulate fluid movement

WAC-8 . . . a Halliburton chemical agent used with all types of acid and water base fluids to lower the loss of fluid to matrix permeability along a fracture crevice. This allows deeper lateral penetration of the treatment.

TEMGEL . . . a hydrocarbon base fluid with delayed gelling action for placement. The material is designed to revert to a thin liquid after a pre-determined length of time. Its composition is compounded for each well depending on well conditions. This mixture will aid in eliminating "thief zones." It can be used in stages to obtain a more even stimulation treatment throughout a productive zone.

TLC . . . a temporary lost circulation compound, is useful in sealing and bridging fractures allowing treating fluids to be deflected into less permeable sections. It is very often used in stages of a stimulation treatment.

Halliburton has an unequaled selection of chemical solutions to downhole problems. For help with your well problems, see your Halliburton man.

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arrangements for the Cinco de Mayo party at the Petroleum Club of Los Angeles.

More of the Same

Paul Andrews is back in California Lutheran Hospital and we sure hope this trip takes care of his trouble effectively and soon. The ruling domino champs of the Petroleum Club of Los Angeles are John Fraser and Frank Ball, a pair of astute Union Oilers. Runners-up were Stan Oatway and Dr. E. "Fritz" Davis, the ex-Shell sharpies. That inveterate globe girdler, Swede Larson, is off on another circulatory tour that will take him to Japan, Formosa, Hong Kong, Philippines, Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia, Straits Settlement, Burma, India, Nepal, Ceylon, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Germany, Denmark, and home. With Frank Carter in charge, the Petroleum Club bridge group is still meeting once a month and having fun. Recent visitors in the city were Dutch Zwerneman, who just barely survived a rear attack from a bull moose recently but is now fully recovered; Ed Trout, the rambling ambassador from Lufkin, Texas; Herb Maland, the New York representative of R. J. Eiche & Associates; and hosted by that ubiquitous fellow, A. C. "Alfie" White, the Socony paint magnate, four distinguished New Yorkers, to-wit, Bill Eisenhardt, high echelon member of Socony Mobil's purchasing staff; Fred Langner, the packaging genius for same; Jack Flynn, administrative aide to Bill Beck, Socony's iron man of purchasing; and last but by no means least, Len Cannella, executive of Continental Can Co. Which is all for now. Remember, to give is more blessed than to receive—and it just might be deductible!

Committee on Statistics of Exploratory Drilling Reports

American Association of Petroleum Geologists Report By J. Ben Carsey, Committee Chairman

One out of every nine to ten wells that the American petroleum industry drills in the search for new fields still finds some oil or gas. This familiar statistic, however, falls short of telling the complete story of the risks encountered in wildcatting.

For the latest figures show that less than 2 per cent of the rank wildcats drilled in the United States —or one out of 60 wells—discover profitable fields.

The other 98 per cent either result in dry holes or discover reserves considered too small to be profitable.

These are some highlights from the 16th annual report on exploratory drilling of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

The report on 1960 results, which has just been completed, was compiled by the association's Committee on Statistics of Exploratory Drilling. J. Ben Carsey, exploration advisor of Humble Oil & Refining Company's Southwest Region, is committee chairman and author of the report.

The committee found there were 7,320 new-field (or rank) wildcats drilled in 1960. Of these, 745 produced some oil or gas for a success ratio of 10.18 per cent. The year before, 7,031 new-field wildcats were drilled, with 772 producing some oil or gas for a success ratio of 10.97.

When new-pool tests and outpost wells were added, 11,704 exploratory holes were drilled in the U. S. Of these, a total of 2,189—or 18.7 per cent—produced some oil or gas. This compares with 13,191 exploratory holes drilled in 1959, of which 2,614 —or 19.13 per cent—found some oil or gas.

New-pool tests (including new-pool wildcats, deeper-pool tests and shallower-pool tests) totaled 1,953 holes. Of these, 616—or 31.54 per cent—produced some oil or gas.

There were 2,431 outpost wells drilled in 1960, with 828 producing some oil or gas. The success rate in this category was 34.06 per cent.

Total exploration footage drilled in the United States in 1960 was 55,830,676 feet in the 11,704 holes, for an average of 4,770 feet per hole. The 1959 figures were 63,252,521 feet drilled in 13,191 exploratory holes, for an average depth of 4,800 feet.

The report also shows the figures for new-field wildcats drilled from 1944 through 1954 which produced some oil or gas in the year of discovery and then indicates the number that have proved profitable after six years of development history.

The ratio of profitable fields discovered each year to total new-field wildcat wells drilled has ranged from 1 in 36 in 1944 to a 1-in-60 figure in 1954. The average over the 11-year period was 1 in 45.

During 1954, the latest year for which there is a six-year development history, 98.34 per cent of all new-field wildcats were either abandoned as dry holes or later proved to have discovered reserves too small to be profitable.

Completion of First Ocean-Floor Oil Well in Calif. Announced by Richfield

The first ocean-floor completion of an oil well in California waters was announced recently by Richfield Oil Corporation. The well was completed in 55 feet of water on Richfield's 1175-acre State lease off Rincon Point between Ventura and Santa Barbara, using the same specially designed wellhead and techniques developed by Richfield and used last year off the coast of Peru, when the first known ocean-floor completion was accomplished.

Located approximately three-fourths of a mile from shore, the well is some 3,000 feet west and 450 feet north of the company's man-made drilling island on the same lease. Production, which is presently approximately 75 barrels per day of 29 degree gravity oil, flows 3,000 feet to the island through a two-inch extra-heavy steel line pipe laid along the ocean bottom. Two other steel pipe lines of the same dimensions are bundled with the production line; one being a control line that enables the operator to shut off the well from the island, and the other being a line for use to gas-lift the well if this becomes necessary.

The wellhead is encased in a steel housing. Divers were used to make the final connections. The drilling barge VENMAC, owned by Western Offshore Drilling and Exploration Company of Long Beach, was used to drill the hole and lay the lines to the island. Richfield's drilling barge RINCON is still in Peruvian waters.

Participating in dedication ceremonies for Richfield Oil Corporation's new supertanker terminal is David E. Day, shown here during his talk. Others in the photo are, left to right, Mayor Edwin Wade of Long Beach, Julian Davis, Chairman of the Port Ambassadors of Long Beach, and Al Code, President of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce.

Richfield Dedicates U. S. Largest Oil Terminal

The largest shipment of crude oil ever to be discharged in the Long Beach - Los Angeles area (506,000 barrels) was unloaded at Richfield Oil Corporation's new supertanker terminal at Pier E in the Port of Long Beach March 7, 1961.

The unloading — from the Niarchos-owned "Princess Sophie" — was followed by dedication ceremonies for the new $2,843,000 terminal, attended by several hundred civic and port officials and other guests.

Richfield's new 19-acre facility is the only one in the United States capable of handling today's supertankers at dockside. It has a frontage at the pierhead line of 1,225 feet; water depth at dockside is 52 feet at the lowest tide, providing ample depth for such huge vessels as the "Princess Sophie," which draw 44 feet when loaded.

This means faster service, lower costs and increased efficiency for oil companies and shipping interests engaged in the movement of oil over the oceans of the world.

In addition to the $2,843,000 expenditure by the port for land fill, dredging and the wharf, Richfield spent $475,000 for other improvements, including Chiksan unloading units and pipelines connecting the terminal with the company's tank farm.

Second largest industry in Long Beach, Richfield handled a total volume of 45,000,000 barrels of oil (estimated value $178,000,000) in 1960. The company will pay a minimum of $82,760 per year to the Port of Long Beach for use of the new terminal—first one of its kind in the Western Hemisphere.

In his remarks at the dedication ceremonies, Mr. David Day, vice president of Richfield, called the project "a most significant breakthrough in the fast and efficient handling of petroleum and its products."

Dow Reports New Propylene Carbonate Facilities Startup

New production facilities for propylene carbonate are now on stream at the Texas Division of The Dow Chemical Company. Dow has been producing the material for some months in pilot plant quantities.

According to Dow, propylene carbonate is finding current usage in such applications as a natural gas purification aid, as a specialty solvent, and as a chemical intermediate. In chemical properties, propylene carbonate closely resembles ethylene carbonate, also produced by Dow.

Propylene carbonate samples and product literature are available from The Dow Chemical Company, Technical Service and Development, Abbott Road Building, Midland, Mich.

Antitrust Case Against Texaco Dismissed

In commenting on the dismissal of the West Coast antitrust case by U. S. District Judge James Carter, Texaco issued the following statement:

"Texaco is naturally pleased that this costly and time consuming litigation has been concluded. Texaco's firm policy is to conduct its affairs in full compliance with the nation's antitrust laws. We believe that a full-scale trial would have ended in a complete exoneration from the charges which were made against Texaco. In our view, the action of the government in agreeing to dismiss this case is a recognition of this fact."

FOREIGN GUESTS at the March 8, 1961, meeting of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads. Left to right (front row): Sidney Broom of I.P.C. from Iraq, J. O. Jackson of Santa Fe Drilling from Iran, George August from Middle East operations, Enrique E. Dominguez of Signal Oil & Gas from Venezuela, Marv Williams of K. C. (Arrow Drilling, Ltd.) from Turkey, Joseph R. Sims of Camdrill from Libya; (middle row) Norman L. Horsfield of A.E.I., Ltd., from Venezuela, Mark R. Teague of I.P.C. from Iraq, John O. Donovan of I.P.C. from Iraq, Elmer V. Kimble of Haney & Williams from Brazil, S. J. Eginton of D. & E. from Costa Rica; (back row) Patrick Dobey of Socony-Mobil from Libya, Ben H. Coles of Getty Oil Co. from Kuwait, Elsie C. Arnold of D. & E. from Turkey and Brazil, C. H. Vincent of I.O.E.P.C. from Iran, and Wm. M. Hendricks ex-Kier & Cawden from England.

Geological Forum Meeting

What the geologist should know about production was the subject of the geological forum meeting of the Pacific Section, A.A.P.G.

Chester Davis, Richfield Oil Corporation, discussed "Well Completion Methods"; Ed Bemis, Standard Oil Company, discussed "Well Stimulation Techniques," and Frank Lamb, Pennant Operating Company, spoke on "Field Production Practices."

The forum was held March 20 in the Union Oil Company Auditorium, Union Oil Center.

Long Beach D. & D. Club Hears Talk on Petroleum In Space-Age Travel

Petroleum career women of Long Beach and the harbor area met at Lakewood Country Club on March 15th for the monthly Desk and Derrick Club dinner meeting.

Guest speaker for the evening was R. W. Page, safety engineer with Pacific Employers Insurance Company, who talked on the part petroleum plays in space-age travel. Mr. Page is a member of the National Safety Council and the Speakers Bureau.

Margaret Ericson presided.

Fire School Meeting Well Attended

Safe handling of flammable liquids and control of oil fires continued to command the attention of more than 600 professional firemen receiving training, March 9-11, in Bakersfield, California. Fire departments of six states and one foreign country were represented.

School chairman O. W. Johnson, fire protection engineer, Standard Oil Company of California, and member of Western Oil & Gas Association's fire and safety committee, said that experience shows when firemen are trained in containing petroleum fires, no exceptional control problem exists.

T. S. Ward, fire training supervisor, California Bureau of Industrial Education, added that the success of previous schools has brought fire service officers and men to Bakersfield from communities throughout California, as well as from Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Saudi Arabia. Shaheen M. S. al-Moraikhi, assistant to the fire chief, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, attended the school as part of a special oil industry safety program of the Arabian American Oil Company.

Protection through understanding and information is stressed in each school activity, according to host chief Elmo Freear, Kern County Fire Department. "The knowledge makes the difference," instructor D. M. Johnson, Standard Oil Company of California, commented.

Loren Bush, president, National Fire Protection Association, stated, "We all depend on the experience of others, thus we gladly attend our training schools."

At the request of the State Board of Education, Western Oil & Gas Association, long recognized for petroleum fire training, and Kern County Fire Department cooperated in the concentrated day-and-night program of demonstrations, lectures, film and actual flammable liquids fire fighting by the participants.

James E. Hill, supervisor of fire and safety, Union Oil Company of California, and past chairman of WOGA's fire committee; M. E. Woodworth, National Fire Protection Association; and chief engineer W. L. Miller, Los Angeles Fire Department, were among other technical experts serving as panelists or instructors.

A problem clinic concluded the school's activities Saturday afternoon.

L.A. Desk & Derrick Report Meeting

Mr. Richard A. Walker, general manager for the Sea Shore Oil Corporation and the Metropolitan Petroleum Company was the guest speaker at the regular dinner meeting of the Los Angeles Desk and Derrick Club. "Problems and Pleasures in Petroleum Pioneering in Thailand" was the title selected by Mr. Walker for his slide-lecture.

Mr. Walker received a B.E. degree in civil engineering and an M.S. degree in petroleum engineering from the University of Southern California. He is employed as a petroleum engineer for Sunset Oil Company in its California operations.

Papers for Annual Fall Meeting of SPE of AIME

The annual regional meeting of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of the AIME will be held on November 2-3, 1961, at the Hacienda Motel in Bakersfield.

If you wish to submit a paper for presentation, send a copy of the manuscript or an abstract of the proposed paper now to B. Gearhart, Jr., Tidewater Oil Co., Route 1, Box 197-X, Bakersfield.

NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBER of the Los Angeles Chapter of Nomads, Jack L. Green of Abegg & Reinhold Company, is shown standing between Lee J. Laird of Ladish Pacific Division, Rimel Master (right), and Glenn E. Horrie of Geotex Corporation, assistant, at his induction on March 8, 1961.

Dowell frac treatments controlled sand, gave two-weeks payouts in Fresno County wells

Dowell fracturing treatments made good sand-free producers out of two wells in the Helm field in Fresno County. Pay is in the Temblor sand section of the middle Miocene between 6700 and 6800 feet. Operators have encountered serious sand problems and low oil production from other wells in the same field. The purpose of the treatments was to control sand production and to stimulate oil production, if possible.

The treatments consisted of 12,000 gallons lease crude with FLA® fluid loss additive, 10,000 pounds 10-20 mesh sand, 800 pounds 8-12 mesh walnut shells and 400 pounds 4-8 mesh special sand. Injection was down tubing at an average of 9.5 bpm with pressures from 3800 to 6200 psi.

Production from each of the two wells stabilized at about 200 bopd without trouble from either sand or water. Treatment costs of $2300.00 each were paid out in less than two weeks.

The same basic treatment, with minor variations, is now being used on other wells in this field.

Dowell has helped many California producers improve their wells. Call your Dowell representative for full information. Dowell services and products are offered from more than 150 offices and stations in the United States, Canada, Venezuela, Argentina, Germany, France and the Sahara area. Dowell, Tulsa 1, Oklahoma.

SERVICES FOR THE OIL INDUSTRY

DOWELL

DIVISION OF THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Dowell Announces Electronic Data Computer Service Program

Dowell Division of The Dow Chemical Company brings to industry another benefit of research and experience to furnish its customers with an Electronic Data Computer Service program to fit the Dowell fracture and acidizing stimulation process.

Well and pool information relayed from the Dowell service engineer to the computer center in Tulsa will permit computations to be made and returned to the service engineer, and the customer, in a matter of minutes. Such analyses would normally require from eight to twelve hours using a slide rule or desk mechanical calculators.

ALWAC III Computer used in figuring Frac Guide Computations.

This faster means of communication will furnish the customer with a wide range of information on such subjects as: (1) payout in days; (2) cost of the service job in dollars; (3) hydraulic horsepower required to do the job; (4) surface treating pressures; (5) increase expected from the job; (6) area created for any particular job; and (7) pounds of propping agent required for the job.

From these data, the customer may evaluate various economic factors for a given area, such as (1) productivity increase versus job cost; (2) payout versus fracture radius; (3) productivity increase versus payout; (4) area versus cost; and (5) area versus productivity increase.

The required information from the service engineer on the job can be relayed to the nearest Dowell station for submission by teletype to the computer center in Tulsa. The computations will be returned by teletype from the Computer Center to the Dowell district office and then to the service engineer to handle direct with the customer.

Principal Ownership In Reed Roller Bit Co. Changes Hands

A new board of directors to be submitted to the annual meeting of the stockholders for the Reed Roller Bit Company was announced by John Maher, president and chief executive officer of the Houston oil and industrial tool manufacturing firm.

The new Reed board is composed of the following: Dr. Le Van Griffis, dean of engineering, Rice University; Harry A. Hassan, vice president, Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, Houston; Charles I. Francis, a director and counsel to the president of Texas Eastern Transmission Company; David T. Searls, partner in the Houston law firm of Vinson, Elkins, Weems and Searls; Cecil N. Cook, partner in the Houston law firm of Butler, Binion, Rice and Cook; W. L. Doherty, partner in W. L. Doherty and Company, a Houston insurance firm; J. A. Grundy, vice president of Reed Roller Bit Company; Dow D. Warren, vice president of Reed Roller Bit Company; and John Maher, president and chief executive officer of Reed Roller Bit Company.

The new board of directors of Reed Roller Bit Company has been named as a result of the substantial change in stock ownership in the past 15 days.

John Mecom, Houston oil operator and industrialist, teamed with John Maher in negotiations for the purchase of several large blocks of Reed stock, including that formerly held by John H. Blaffer, A. H. Rowan, Ray O. Shaffer and the Farish interests. Mecom will be the largest stockholder in Reed Roller Bit Company, and the Mecom and Maher interests will represent in excess of 200,000 shares of the 681,500 Reed shares outstanding.

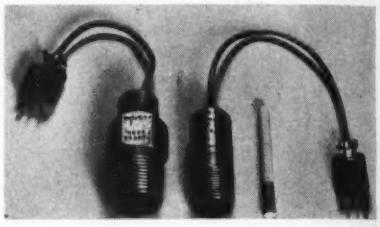
The Reed Roller Bit Company is presently composed of the Reed oil tool division, the Cleco Air Tools division, the Electrodynamic Instrument Corporation, and Canadian and European subsidiaries of the company which are also engaged in the manufacture and distribution of both oil tools and air tools for general industry.

Improved Cla-Val Service By Republic Supply Co.

Quicker service on a larger variety of Clayton valves has been announced by The Republic Supply Company of California.

Republic's Los Angeles Branch offers the improved service as an authorized Cla-Val stocking jobber covering all general catalog items. The branch previously has operated on a non-stocking jobber basis.

Areas benefiting from the change are Los Angeles County, Orange County, San Bernardino County, Riverside County and portions of Ventura County.



New Flow-No-Flow Sensor

Flotec Corp. Announces A New Flow-No-Flow Sensor

A new non-mechanical flow-no-flow sensor has been developed by the Flotec Corporation of Santa Barbara. This sensor works on an electrical principle with no moving parts, no vanes nor obstruction to flow. It can be mounted in either a welded boss or tee without changing flow direction.

This sensor was designed specifically for oil field automation programs. Its output can be adapted to a variety of functions, including well shut-down, chart recording, warning signals, lights I.B.M., etc.

A few additional features of the flow-no-flow sensor are: it is unaffected by changes in gravity or cut of crude, pressure rated at 1,000 psi, can operate from either AC or DC power with a temperature operating range from 32°F to 130°F.

Systems for well shut-down, well pump-off control, etc., are available. This unit is the first of a series of products developed for the oil industry by Flotec, using the newest in electronic developments.

For further information, write Flotec Corporation, P.O. Box 4246, Santa Barbara, California.

Personalities IN THE NEWS

Robert F. Warren Named Coordinator of Sales of Wilshire Oil Company

The promotion of **Robert F. Warren** as coordinator of sales for the Wilshire Oil Company of California has been announced by **E. L. Hemming,** vice president of sales.

In his new position, Warren is responsible for all sales in Wilshire's entire marketing area, including California, Arizona and Nevada. He has been with Wilshire since 1957 and has been associated with the petroleum industry since 1945. Immediately prior to his promotion he was Southern California region manager in charge of all company sales from San Clemente on the south to Santa Maria on the north.

Other marketing department changes include the promotion of **R. F. Burns,** who succeeds Warren as Southern California region manager; **G. D. Carter,** who succeeds Burns as district manager of Wilshire's Ontario office; and the appointment of **R. L. Schaeffer,** who succeeds Carter as area manager of the company's Santa Fe Springs office.

Harold P. Christiansen Named Manager of Market Development Of Wilshire Oil Company

The appointment of **Harold P. Christiansen** as manager of market development for Wilshire Oil Company of California has been announced by **E. L. Hemming,** vice president of sales.

In his new position, Christiansen is responsible for all real estate activities of the company, including acquisitions, transfers and sales, and market research studies. His background includes eight years in banking and commercial real estate and immediately prior to his association with Wilshire he was vice president of the Nesgren Corporation in Riverside, a construction and property development firm.

California Research Corp. Hires Seven Scientists

Russell F. Boynton has accepted a position as research chemist in Petroleum Products, Richmond Laboratory.

J. Fred Gernert has received the B.S. degree in electrical engineering at Washington University and has joined the staff in Instrument Development, Richmond Laboratory.

John Q. Adams recently received the Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the University of Illinois and has accepted a position as research chemist in Petroleum Process Research, Richmond Laboratory.

James N. Sullivan has accepted a position in Refinery Technical Service at Richmond as a research engineer.

John E. Schmidt has completed requirements for the M.S. degree in chemical engineering at the University of Wisconsin and has accepted a position as research engineer in Process Design, Richmond Laboratory.

William A. Monge recently received the B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Illinois and has accepted a position as research engineer in Petroleum Products, Richmond Laboratory.

Philip E. Gahr has received the B.S. degree in chemical engineering from the University of California and has joined the staff of the El Segundo Laboratory.

Robert F. Warren H. P. Christiansen

O. W. Johnson of Standard Oil Co. Retires

One of the U. S. oil industry's best known fire protection experts, **Oliver W. Johnson,** of Palo Alto, has retired after 35 years' service as an engineer with the Standard Oil Company of California.

Johnson's engineering innovations in designing fire-protection systems and procedures have brought him national acclaim in his field. Many of the techniques he has developed are now part of the curriculum in engineering schools of colleges and universities throughout the country.

Johnson joined Standard in 1926 after receiving his Ph.D degree in chemical engineering from Stanford University. He was succeeded at Standard as chief fire protection engineer, effective March 1, by **D. M. Johnson** (no relation) of San Bruno, California.

E. W. Metters and Curtis T. Deehr Promoted by Oil Well Supply

The appointment of **Edward W. Metters** and **Curtis T. Deehr** as city representatives for the Oil Well Supply Division of U. S. Steel was announced recently by **D. S. Grubbs,** California Area manager of the division.

Mr. Metters was employed by "Oilwell" in August, 1950, at Los Angeles. He was transferred to Long Beach, Calif., in March, 1951. He was named field representative in Los Angeles in July, 1960, and held this title prior to his present appointment. A native of California, he served in the U. S. Army from April, 1942, until October, 1945.

Mr. Deehr was hired by the division in November, 1955, at Long Beach. He was appointed field representative at this location in November, 1958, retaining this position when he was transferred to Los Angeles in July of last year.

Field Development

LOS ANGELES BASIN

Soledad Basin Wildcat Test

Coast Exploration Company and Ambassador Oil Company of Fort Worth, Texas, are preparing rig site for a wildcat test, Golden Triangle No. 1, to be drilled 500 feet west from the east quarter corner of Section 24-4n-16w. Location of the test is seven miles northeast of the Castaic Hills production on a lease block of approximately 900 acres. Coast Exploration will be the operator.

Chino Hills

McElroy Ranch Company, formerly Franco Western Oil Co., is grading rig site and location for McElroy Ranch-Langstaff-Willis No. 55A, ¾ mile south of the Chino-Mahala Field. The well will be drilled near the center of the southeast quarter of Section 13-3s-8w.

Richfield Area Wildcat

The Termo Company is moving in rotary to drill Garden Land No. 1 on the northeast quarter of Section 26-3s-9w in Orange County. The test falls about 2½ miles west of the Richfield Field production.

Bouquet Canyon

C. D. Cunningham and H. P. Macauley drilled to a total depth of 3823 feet on Bonelli No. 1, and after running logs plugged and abandoned the well. The test was located on the southeast quarter of Section 14-4n-16w, two miles north of the town of Saugus.

Wilmington Production Sold

Humble Oil & Refining Company has purchased all of the General American Oil Company of Texas wells in the Wilmington Field. At the time of the sale there were 84 producing and two idle wells, with a daily production of 1360 barrels. Reported purchase price was $2000 per barrel.

Newhall Wildcat Abandoned

The Sun Drilling Corp. drilled to a total depth of 9800 feet on Ayers No. 1 and after running logs plugged and abandoned the well. A formation test of an interval immediately above 9476 feet recovered a small amount of oil-cut mud. The test was located on the northwest quarter of Section 9-3n-16w, two miles southwest of the town of Newhall.

Aliso Canyon Outpost Test

Standard Oil Company of Calif. has staked a location for Orcutt No. 2-1, an outpost test to the Aliso Canyon Field. Located on Section 22-3n-16w, the test will be drilled to approximately 10,000 feet.

Rosecrans Well to Deepen

W. S. Payne, Jr., has acquired the W. H. Sefton well, Murdock No. 2, located north and west of the intersection of San Pedro and Compton Boulevards in Section 20-3s-13w. The operator will redrill and deepen the well from its present depth of 6500 feet to about 8700 feet.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

New Field for Universal

Universal Consolidated Oil Company completed KCY-Coulter No. 34-25 as a new field discovery producing dually from two perforated intervals in the Lower Stevens Sands. Initial flow was 264 b/d of 30.0 gravity oil through a 14/64" bean with a cut of 1 per cent from the lower perforations 10,202-10,168 feet and 10,164-10,156 feet. From the upper perforations 9809-9783 feet and 9780-9770 feet, flow through casing was 240 b/d clean oil through a 16/64" bean. Showings logged in the Upper Stevens Zone back of the pipe have not been tested. 2⅞" tubing with a packer at 9829 feet and an Otis choke at 9827 feet is hung at 10,183 feet. The new discovery is located on the northwest quarter of Section 25-30s-26e and was drilled to a total depth of 10,656 feet. 7" casing is cemented at 10,276 feet. Rotary was moved to KCY-Coulter No. 25-25, a southwest offset, and the well is drilling below 3000 feet. In the same area, locations have been staked for two more tests, KCY-Coulter No. 14-25 and No. 45-25.

Superior Wildcat Test

The Superior Oil Company is ready to spud Intex-Styskal No. 2 located on the northwest quarter of Section 6-27s-19e. The test will be drilled to about 4000 feet and is 1½ miles south of Blackwells Corner.

Mountain View Development

Dolley, Morton and Dolley are ready to move in rotary to drill Symons-CWOD No. 8 on the northwest quarter of Section 4-31s-29e. The well will be drilled to about 6200 feet.

Mountain View Outpost Test

Kenneth H. Hunter, Jr., has staked a location for Hunter-Jewett No. 75X-16 to be drilled on the southeast quarter of Section 16-31s-29e. Proposed depth of the well is 8700 feet.

South Belridge Wells Sold

Hathaway Company has purchased twelve wells from J. F. Garliepp located on Section 1-29s-20e. The lease embraces 420 acres. Hathaway Company will recondition several of the wells and plans to drill a number of new wells.

Poso Creek Test Abandoned

Texaco Inc. drilled to a total depth of 8237 feet on Gow No. 1 and after running a wire line tester plugged and abandoned the well. The abandonment was located on the northeast quarter of Section 16-27s-26e, five miles northwest of the Poso Creek Field.

San Emidio Nose Completion

Richfield Oil Corp. completed KCL-H No. 23-9 flowing 422 b/d of 30.5 gravity oil with a cut of 0.6 per cent. Flow was through a 14/64" bean from the perforated interval 11,730-11,906 feet. Located on the northwest quarter of Section 9-11n-21w, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 11,908 feet and cemented casing at 11,443 feet.

Round Mountain Test Abandoned

M. J. S. Oil Company drilled to a total depth of 1916 feet on Smoot No. 1 and failing to log commercial showings in the Jewett and Vedder Sands, plugged and abandoned the test. The well was located on the northwest quarter of Section 1-28s-28e, ½ mile northwest of production.

Helm Development Well

Western Petroleum Company is moving in rotary to drill Noble No. 1 on the southeast quarter of Section 9-17s-18e in Fresno County. The well is a northeast offset to production and will be drilled to approximately 7050 feet.

Guijarral Hills Outpost Test

Leda Petroleum Company is drilling below 4000 feet on Guijarral Service Co. No. 35-22F located on the southwest quarter of Section 22-20s-16e. The well is an extension test of the Leda pool and will be drilled to about 8500 feet.

Coast Exploration Wildcat

Coast Exploration Company is moving in rotary to drill KCL No. 1 located on the southeast quarter of Section 20-29s-27e in Kern County. The well will be a 4300-foot test and is ½ mile west of production at the Fruitvale Field.

Guijarral Hills Test Suspended

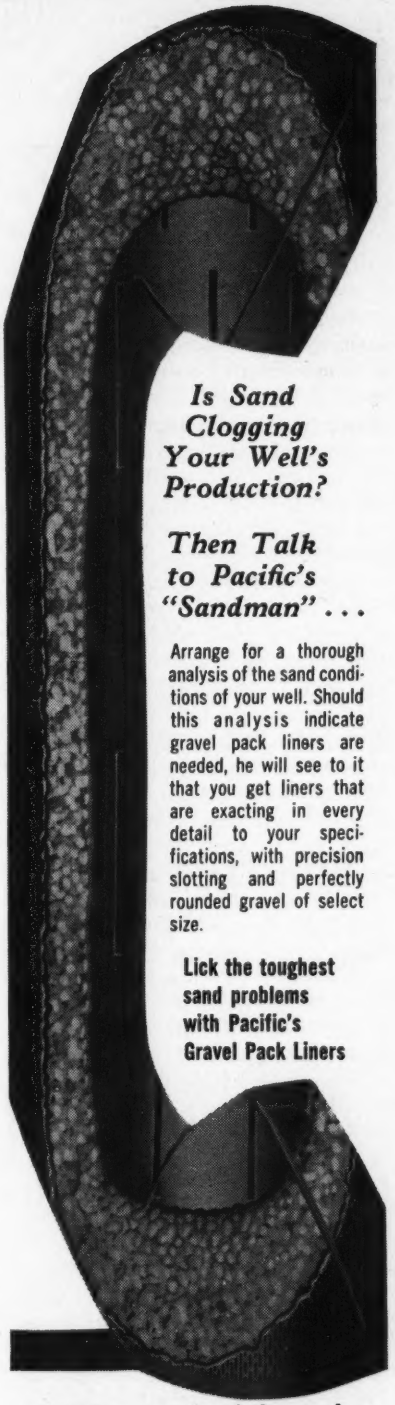
Sam B. Herndon, Operator, has suspended operations on Herndon No. 1 after recovering water on a test of the Leda Zone. Casing may be perforated for a test of upper showings. The test is located on Section 32-20s-16e and was drilled to a total depth of 10,249 feet. 5½" casing is cemented at 10,155 feet.

Helm Field Recompletion

Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc., recompleted Noble No. 67-6 flowing 150 b/d of 31.5 gravity oil cutting 0.6 per cent with pressures of 180/-690 psi. Flow was through an 18/64" bean from the frac't perforations 6878-6894 feet. Total depth is 6970 feet with 7" casing cemented at 6861 feet. The well is located on the southeast quarter of Section 6-17s-18e in the Helm Field.

Fresno County Wildcat Quits

Carr and Wrath drilled to a total depth of 8248 feet on Burrel Ranch No. 82A-12 and after running logs plugged and abandoned the test. Location of the well was on the northeast quarter of Section 12-17s-18e in the Burrel Area.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Ventura MIller 3-5959
Coalinga Wells 5-2262

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

McMullin Ranch Extension Test

Great Basins Petroleum Company is drilling below 3000 feet on Signet-Brown No. 33-23 located on the northwest quarter of Section 23-2s-6e in San Joaquin County. Rig site is 4000 feet northwest of present production and the test is scheduled to be drilled to 6500 feet. Great Basins Petroleum Co. has concluded an arrangement whereby it will operate for the Signet Operating & Exploration Co. and they have a five-well development program.

West Grimes

Patrick A. Doheny drilled to 8233 feet on R. M. Farnsworth No. 1 and after running logs is preparing to test below 7800 feet. On a formation test of the interval 7008-7033 feet, gas flow was 4335 mcf per day rate. Initial flow pressure was 2915 psi. The well is located on the northwest quarter of Section 3-14n-1w in Colusa County and is a northwest offset to the Gulf Oil Corp.'s producer, F. Stapp et al No. 1.

Atlantic Gas Completion

Atlantic Oil Company extended the producing area of the Grimes Gas Field ½ mile to the south with the completion of Frye Unit B No. 1 flowing 6000 mcf of gas per day. Flow was from the perforations 6876-6882, 6851-6845 and 6810-6824 feet. The outpost test was drilled to a total depth of 8045 feet and cemented 5½" casing at 7300 feet. Location of the completion falls on the northwest quarter of Section 35-15n-1e in Sutter County.

Trico Gas Test

Trico Oil and Gas Company is ready to move in rotary to drill Vlach Unit No. 1 on the southeast quarter of Section 8-2n-1w in Contra Costa County. Location of the test is about ½ mile northeast of McCulloch Oil Corp.'s discovery well, Duarte No. 1, completed for 170,000 mcf of gas on an open flow test. Trico's well will be drilled to approximately 5000 feet.

Colusa County Gas Test

Cameron Oil Company is moving in rotary to drill Grimes Operating Unit 17 No. 2 located on the center of the northeast quarter of Section

17-14n-1e. The test is approximately 4000 feet southwest from production. In Section 6-14n-1e Cameron Oil Co. drilled to a total depth of 8655 feet and is running 5½" casing for completion. An open hole test indicated a 5000-mcf well.

Glenn County Wildcat

In the Walker Creek area, Occidental Petroleum Corp. is grading roads and rig site for a gas test to be drilled on the northwest quarter of Section 20-22n-3w. The location is three miles south of the town of Orland and ten miles southwest of the Rancho Capay Gas Field.

Sutter County Discovery Completing

Gulf Oil Corp. of Calif. drilled to a total depth of 9200 feet on David S. Lewis No. 1 and is completing after cementing 4½" casing at 8322 feet. Before cementing casing, on an open hole test of the interval 8262-8274 feet gas flowed at a 4000 mcf per day rate through a ¼" bean. The discovery is located on the southeast quarter of Section 23-13n-1e, two miles southeast of the Kirk Gas Field.

Buttes Outpost Completing

Buttes Gas & Oil Company is running casing on Buttes Community No. 16, an outpost test to the Marysville-Buttes Gas Field. On a drill stem test of the interval 4300-4330 feet gas flow was 2300 mcf per day rate through a ⅝" bean. Drilled to a total depth of 6500 feet, the test is located on the northeast quarter of Section 4-15n-1e in Sutter County.

Sonoma County Discovery

Drilling & Production Co. completed Petaluma Community No. 5-6 as a deeper pool discovery for the Petaluma Field. The well is located in the southeast quarter of Section 30-5n-6w and flowed 550 mcf of gas per day through a ½" bean with 340/345 psi. Drilled to a total depth of 2034 feet, 5½" casing is cemented at 1793 feet, with four ½" holes gun perforated at 1577 feet for production. Forty feet of producing sand is behind the pipe.

Two Tests for Occidental

Occidental Petroleum Corp. has staked locations for two Colusa County gas wells. In the Kirk area approximately 2½ miles northeast of the Kirk Gas Field, location is being graded for Zumwalt No. K-2 on the northwest quarter of Section 12-13n-1e. One-half mile west of its West Grimes recent discovery, Sachreiter No. 4 will be drilled on the southwest quarter of Section 4-14n-1w.

COASTAL AREA

Ventura County Deep Test

Standard Oil Company of Calif. has staked a location for Burson No. 3 on the southeast quarter of Section 18-4n-19w. The test is two miles northeast of Fillmore production and is scheduled to be drilled to 17,000 feet.

Oxnard Field Completion

Standard Oil Co. completed Gordon-Donlon-Line Well No. 1 flowing 608 b/d of 27.5 gravity oil cutting 0.2 per cent. Pressures were 250/1000 psi and gas flow was 545 mcf per day. Located on Section 12-1n-22w, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 6540 feet and cemented 7" casing at 6450 feet. The well is producing from the perforated interval 6115-6313 feet.

Richfield Offshore Test

Richfield Oil Corp. is drilling Santa Anita C. H. No. 3, a "no dope" hole offshore from Gaviota in Santa Barbara County. The well is being drilled from a barge located approximately 1½ miles offshore in projected Section 9-4n-33w.

Ventura Avenue Completion

Shell Oil Co. completed Taylor No. 579 flowing 305 b/d oil cutting 44 per cent through a 24/64" bean with pressures of 350/250 psi. Total depth of the completion, located on Section 20-3n-23w, is 12,555 feet and 7" casing is cemented at 11,712 feet. A location is being graded for Taylor No. 588 in Section 29, and in Section 20 Taylor No. 584 is drilling below 6500 feet.

Two Texaco Completions

Texaco Inc. completed two wells in the San Ardo Field on the Rosenberg lease. Rosenberg No. 190, located on Section 2-23s-10e, pumped 190 b/d of 11.3 gravity oil with a cut of 0.7 per cent from the Lombardi perforations 1816-1944 feet. Total depth of the well is 1946 feet with 7" casing cemented at 1816 feet.

On Section 3, Rosenberg No. 193 was completed from the Lombardi perforations 1950-1988 feet pumping 116 b/d of 11.3 gravity oil cutting 2.5 per cent. Total depth is 1990 feet with 7" casing cemented at 1950 feet.

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OTHER AREAS

Alaska

Standard Oil Company and Richfield Oil Corp. completed Soldotna Creek Unit No. 43-33, located on the southeast quarter of Section 33-8n-9w, flowing 600 b/d of 34.5 gravity oil cutting 1 per cent. Flow was from the approximate perforated interval 10,800-10,700 feet. Total depth is 10,995 feet and 6⅝" casing is cemented on bottom. The operators also completed S.R.U. No. 41-33 flowing at a 600 b/d rate of 34.8 gravity oil with a cut of 1 per cent from perforations within the interval 10,754-10,654 feet. Located on Section 33-8n-9w, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 11,133 feet.

Montana

Shell Oil Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company's No. M-12-15NP on a four-hour swab test recovered 20 barrels of oil and eight barrels of water per hour from the Mission Canyon perforations 7303-7305 feet. The operators are preparing to perforate another interval. The discovery is on the Cedar Creek Anticline two miles south of the Cabin Creek Field on the northwest quarter of Section 15-9n-58e in Fallon County. The wildcat test was drilled to a total depth of 8256 feet and cemented 5½" casing at 7465 feet. Top of the Mission Canyon was logged at 7080 feet and top of the Devonian at 8210 feet.

Signal Drilling and Exploration Co. has staked location for a Roosevelt County wildcat test on the northwest quarter of Section 4-31n-51e. The well, Nesbit No. 1, will be drilled to approximately 8600 feet to test the Duperow and is approximately 15 miles north of production at the Popular Field.

Big West Oil Company of Montana is ready to move in tools on Ray No. 1, a shallow wildcat test located on the northeast quarter of Section 31-33n-3w in Toole County.

The well is in the Kevin area and will be drilled to about 2150 feet to test the Madison. The test is eight miles east of the Cut Bank Field.

Davis Oil Company is preparing to move in rotary to drill Arthur S. Kincheloe No. 1 located in the South Sumatra area. Located on the southeast quarter of Section 8-10n-32e in Rosebud County, the wildcat test will go to about 5350 feet to test the Tyler.

In the Big Wall area of Musselshell County, Miles Jackson is drilling below 2000 feet on Swelin-McGregar-Heringer No. 1 located on the northwest quarter of Section 35-11n-26e. Plan is to test the Heath at about 3800 feet.

New Mexico

W. W. Holmes has announced locations for six shallow wildcat tests to be drilled in the general area northeast of the San Luis Field in Sandoval County. All six wells are scheduled to test the Mesaverde Sand at about 1200 feet. Federal-Spencer Nos. 1, 2 and 3 will be drilled on Section 10, Spencer-Federal Nos. 4 and 5 are located on Section 11, and Holmes-Federal No. 1 on Section 14, 18n-3w.

Aztec Oil and Gas Company extended Totah Field ½ mile to the west with the completion of Haygood G No. 19 flowing 340 b/d clean oil from the sandfrac't Gallup perforations 5264-5260 and 5248-5240 feet. Flow was through a 20/64" bean and top of the Gallup was logged at 4867 feet. Located on the northwest quarter of Section 29-29n-13w in San Juan County, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 5305 feet and cemented 4½" casing at 5302 feet. Aztec's completion gives the field an over-all length of four miles and the width of the field is approximately 1½ miles. On the southwest quarter of Section 34-29n-13w in San Juan County, Aztec completed Haygood G No. 15 pumping 175 b/d oil from the Gallup perforations 5622-5714 feet. Top of the Gallup was logged at 5294 feet and the completion was drilled to a total depth of 5745 feet. Locations for three more wells have been staked in Section 20-29n-13w on the northwest end of the Totah Field.

North Dakota

An international oil field appears in the making along the North Dakota-Canadian border with the successful testing of a well just 600 feet inside Canada. On an open hole test the well flowed 25 barrels per hour. An offset to the south has been staked in Renville County, North Dakota.

Utah

Pan American Petroleum Co. is conditioning hole to drill ahead on Salt Wash No. 1 from its present depth of 8623 feet after running a drill stem test. Unofficial reports estimate the gas flow was about 500 mcf per day rate from the Mississippian. Scheduled as a 10,500-foot Devonian test, the wildcat is located on the southwest quarter of Section 15-23s-17e in Grand County, about 20 miles northwest of the Mississippian production at Big Flat.

The Superior Oil Company is running casing to complete Navajo G No. 14-7 from a total depth of 5508 feet. On a drill stem test of the Lower Ismay interval 5345-5377 feet, with the tool open 30 minutes, gas reached the surface in 3 minutes and oil in 27 minutes. Gas or oil flow was not gauged. Thirty feet of producing zone was logged in the well. The outpost to the Anido Creek area is located on the southwest quarter of Section 7-43s-25e in San Juan County.

The Superior Oil Co. is preparing to retest Grand Fault Unit No. 12-12, its Emery County wildcat test, after the tester plugged on a test of the interval 8412-8454 feet. On the first test, gas hit the surface immediately but decreased rapidly. The test is located on the southwest quarter of Section 24-21s-15e and will be drilled to approximately 10,600 feet to test the McCracken.

Davis Oil Company and Tiger Drilling Co. are drilling below 1000 feet on Navajo G No. 1-X located on the northeast quarter of Section 27-43s-24e in San Juan County. Scheduled to be drilled to about 6400 feet to test the Molar, the wildcat is about 2½ miles southwest of Anido Creek.

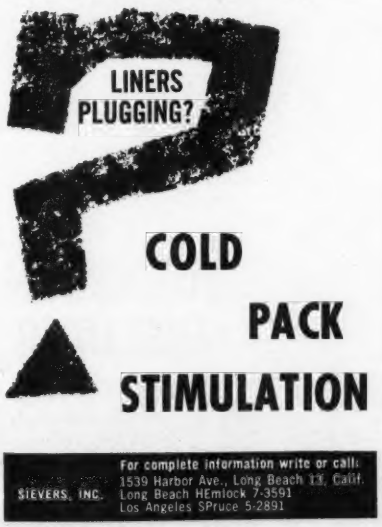
Wyoming

Three miles south of production at the Dead Horse Creek Field, Davis Oil Company has staked location for Federal-Joe No. 1 on the northwest quarter of Section 5-47n-75w in Campbell County. The well will test the Parkman at about 7300 feet.

Continental Oil Co. has staked a location for Unit No. 1 to be drilled on the southeast quarter of Section 22-36n-86w in Natrona County. Scheduled to test the Lance at about 9000 feet, the test is on the Hells Half Acre Unit. The well will be the first drilled in the township. The Unit comprises a block of 43,430 acres and ten other companies have interests in the Unit. Among them are Shell Oil Co., Texaco Inc., California Oil Co., Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co., and Humble Oil & Refining Co.

Midway between the Trail and the Canyon Creek Fields, Royalties Company and the Kilroy Company completed Vermillion Creek - Government No. 1 flowing 23,000 mcf of gas and 230 b/d of condensate from eight perforated intervals between 6710-6848 feet. Located on the southeast quarter of Section 24-13n-101w in Sweetwater County, the completion was drilled to a total depth of 7228 feet and cemented 4½" casing at 7114 feet. Flow is from the Rock Springs, topped at 6228 feet.

George G. Anderson is drilling below 9500 feet on Government No. 1 after running an open hole test of the interval 9106-9169 feet. With the tester open one hour gas reached the surface in two minutes and flow was at the rate of 1200 mcf of gas per day, and the flow was increasing at the end of the test. The wildcat test is located on the southwest quarter of Section 3-37n-92w in Fremont County, slightly over seven miles southwest of West Lysite. The well is a 10,000-foot Fort Union test.



THIS LAUGH OFF!!

Father: "Now, son, aren't you glad you prayed for a baby sister?"

Young son, looking at twin girls: "Yes. And aren't you glad I quit praying when I did?"

When Sam was asked how he budgeted his income, he replied: "Oh, about 40 per cent for food, 30 per cent for shelter, 30 per cent for clothing and 20 per cent for amusements and incidentals."

"But Sam, that makes 120 per cent."

"Lord, don't I know it!" Sam agreed.

It was an accident that shocked the mountain side; a mule had kicked the farmer's mother-in-law to death. Long before time for the service the minister marveled at the crowd of men and observed: "She must have been a wonderful woman. So many men have left their work to attend her funeral."

"They ain't all here for her funeral," the farmer replied. "Most of 'em want to buy the mule."

Ralph and Jack married Anne and Betty at a double ceremony. Anne belonged to Ralph and Betty belonged to Jack. The four newlyweds spent their honeymoon together at Niagara Falls; they occupied adjoining rooms, sat at the same table and became inseparable — well, almost inseparable.

After dinner, one evening, they started upstairs and as they neared their rooms lightning struck a transformer and out went the lights! They were in pitch darkness!

Groping around, they made their way into their rooms and quietly undressed for bed. Ralph, a religious fellow, knelt to pray. Just as he completed his prayer, the lights came on and he saw, much to his astonishment, that it was Betty there in his bed instead of his own wife, Anne. He jumped up and dashed for the door.

"Too late to hurry now," cooed Betty. "Jack never prays."

The mother, in an affectionate mood, said to her son, aged five, "And whose little boy are you?"

The kid withered her with a scornful look. "Hell," he said, "don't tell me YOU don't know."

As the young lady oyster snuggled back into the sea after her first date with the dashing lobster, she nudged her girl friend and whispered: "It was wonderful. Simply wonderful. He took me to that secluded rock near the sandbar, looked into my eyes, whispered sweet nothings in my ear, put his arms around me, and then . . ."

As she uttered these last words the lady oyster clutched her throat and groaned in mortification. "Oh, Good Lord—my pearls!"

Try to save some money, if possible. Some day it may be valuable again.

Inscription on a beatnik's tombstone: "Don't dig me, man — I'm gone."

When little Johnnie returned home from his first day at school, his mother asked him what he had learned that day.

"Nothin'!" said Johnnie, "but the teacher asked me something I couldn't answer. She wanted to know if I favored my father or my mother."

"Well," answered his mother. "I suppose she was wondering which of us you resemble. If she asks you again, just tell her that you have your father's features but your eyes are like mine."

Little Johnnie was hardly inside the school room the next morning when he made himself heard. "I can answer your question now, teacher," he shouted. "My eyes are like my mother's, but I have my father's fixtures!"

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